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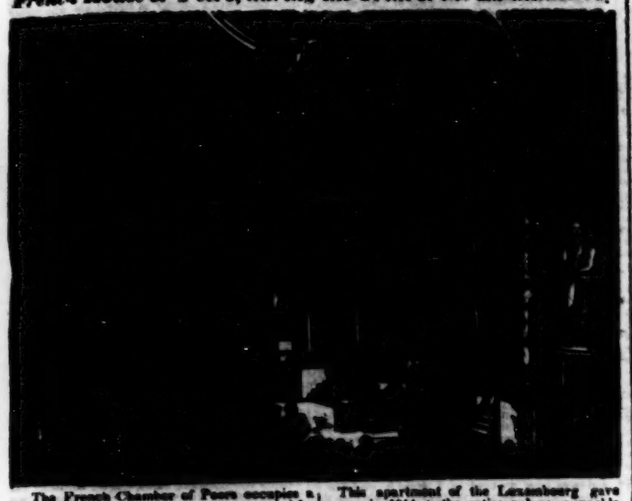
French House of Peers, during the Trial of the Ex-ministers.



The French Chamber of Peers occupies a magnificent hall, which has been constructed for its accommodation in the centre compartment of the Palace of the Luxembourg. It is in the form of a Greek Theatre, about 80 feet in diameter, supported by Corinthian columns, in imitation of marble. In the interior are statues of Solon, Aristides, Scipio, Africanus, Demosthenes, Cicero, Lycurgus, Camillus, Cincinnatus, Cato of Utica, Pericles, Phocion and Leonidas, in which the modern sculptors of France have endeavoured to surround her senate with the most appropriate historical recollections. In a recess facing the assembly, is the president's seat, and before it is a bust of Louis XVIII. by Deputy.

This apartment of the Luxembourg gave name, in 1814, to the entire palace: a marble tablet being at that period placed over the principal entrance which announced its change of designation.

There needed no inscription of this kind to denote the purpose to which it was devoted on the memorable occasion to which our plate alludes. The whole public interest of the metropolis of France, and indeed of the civilized world, was too powerfully engaged in what was passing. It was felt to be a trial not only of the alleged crimes of the unfortunate gentlemen implicated, but of the strength of the new government.

I Would not Live Alway.

I would not live alway: I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few brief mornings that dawn on us here,
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
I would not live alway, thus fettered by sin
Temptation without, and corruption within;
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
And the cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears.
I would not live alway; no—welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
Who, who would live alway, away from his God;
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns;
Where the saints in all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul!

BIOGRAPHY.

From memoirs of Marshal Ney, published by his family. Carey and Hart, Philadelphia.

MARSHAL NEY was perhaps, next to Napoleon, the greatest of the generals produced by the French Revolution. When the French people, goaded to desperation by the intolerable yoke of hereditary and voluptuous monarchs, the oppression of an overbearing and privileged aristocracy, and the arrogance of a proud and dissolute hierarchy, at length threw off the yoke under which they had groaned during so many generations, and proclaimed an equality of political rights, it was found that there was no lack of talent, courage, and patriotism among the people. The revolution united profound science to the experience of a life of active warfare, is placed beyond a doubt by the manuscripts left in his own hand writing, containing his observations upon the various campaigns in which he served, and also his military studies for the use of his own officers, when he commanded the camp of Montreuil. To this we may add, that he first improved upon the old system of military tactics, and founded the system now followed by the French armies.

In defiance of a solemn capitulation, Marshal Ney was imprisoned as a traitor, and adjudged to die by the members of a faction who had sold their country. These men had fixed hazdoom before they came to the judgment seat; it was sealed by their iniquitous sentence, and "the bravest of the brave" was judicially murdered at the back of the Luxembourg, on the 7th of December, 1815. He died as he had lived, a man of heroic courage and unshaken firmness. His death will ever remain a foul blot, not only upon the then government of his country, but upon those foreign governments which might and ought to have interfered to prevent such a catastrophe. This view of the case will doubtless be declared erroneous by men of the present day, imbued with the blind vindictiveness of party feeling; but it will surely be the one taken in after ages, when time shall have effaced every vestige of such feeling. Then will the name of Marshal Ney rise pure and imperishable, and justice be done by the whole world to the memory of one who died a felon's death, only because he loved his country too well, and the person of its king less.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

By J. G. WHITTIER.

Jeremiah Paul was a short, round personage, with a quick, I had almost said a spiteful little grey eye—a bald head in front, and a short, stiff cue behind. He was a wonderful man to look at, and his history was no less so than his person. At one period of it he was the village schoolmaster—a character which, in the eyes of the young fry, combines all the terrors of the law, the majesty of the law, and the power of the law, with a certain dash of the humanity of the law, which, in the case of the culprit, is not to be overlooked. The mere mention of the birch, and the ferule, and the long, slim switch, which, like the Damocles sword, hung by a single hair over the heads of the idlers, is enough to make the knees of the boys tremble, and their hearts beat against their jackets. Then, the mere sight of the schoolmaster, striding along the street, with his ferule under his arm, and his great Webster in his pocket, was enough to make a school-house full of urchins, as he passed, sink into the profoundest silence, and bend over their books, with a sudden quickness of perception, which, in the instance of the dullest of them, was quite astonishing. The mere sound of his footsteps, as he passed the school-house door, on his way to his dinner, was sufficient to put a stop to the merry shouts of the children, and to set them to thinking, seriously, of the Dilworth they had neglected, and the Webster they had slighted, for the time being. Then, the mere opening of the door, and the entrance of the dominie himself, with his ferule and his Webster, was a signal for the commencement of a series of operations, which, if they did not result in much actual knowledge, on the part of the pupils, did, at least, prove that they could, when occasion required, make a very tolerable show of it. The ferule was laid upon the table, the Webster was opened, and the school was set to work, with a hum, which, if it was not the sound of the hive, was, at least, that which was the nearest to it of any thing in the village. The ferule was, in the mean time, the sceptre which ruled the school-house; and, although it was, for the most part, a quiet sceptre, it was, on occasion, a very busy one, and, in the hands of a skilful operator, it was, by no means, a bad one. It was, in fact, a very little, short, stiff, but pithy specimen of the old English sceptre, which, in the hands of the Plantagenets, was, not unfrequently, a very busy one, and, in the hands of a Cœur de Lion, or a Longshanks, a very heavy one, too

"Genius, [illegible] the sphere," added Ha-[illegible] "Hassan, Noubit, and all thy family await thee."

"Four hundred years have I to bear this grea[illegible] punishment! I can see my Hassan buried by the side of Omnibonus, and his daughter Dido! Did I [illegible] this to earth [illegible]

"Hear me, Allah! hear me, ye angels, ye on the sun [illegible] spirits, hear!" repeated Hadji. "May the head of Allah and that of his Prophet be on my head, Mahomet, for proof!" ejaculated, in a fervent voice, the astonished and terrified slave, who felt assured that the spirit of evil had conquered the mind of his master.

"Both you two are blind. The moon had risen above the Bichyrinn hills, and threw a flickering light upon the beach, as the trembling bought back to the gentle night breeze. A soft and melancholy cadence played upon the fevered limbs of the perturbed Mahomet. His lips, parched with red thirst, felt the drops which fell from the branches. Still his senses wandered between two states of existence; while the slave, kneeling, heard with terror his broken exclamations.

"Did not a spirit hear me to the highest pinnacle of Ararat? Did not the same spirit give me, by order of the great Prophet, a purse which should never be empty? Did not he also assure me from the great Prophet, that I should live seven times the life of man? Have I not already lived one hundred revolutions of the sun? Have I not been twice grand vizier?"—

"May the good sultan, the lord of many nations, hear and reward thy merit," interrupted Hadji, in a most humble and supplicating tone.

"Have I not languished forty years in this dungeon, forty thousand feet below the surface of the earth?"—

"Strike the head of thy slave towards," again interrupted Hadji. "Thou art yet in the bloom of youth; thy Kateem, thine Nadeh, await thee—Gem not beneath the tombs of Persia."

"And yet the Hadji?"

"Put thy foot on the neck of thy slave."

Mahomet struck his hand with great force on his own forehead, as fell unfortunate returned; and without regarding the prostrate slave, gnashing his teeth exclaimed,

"Then this has been a dream—some foul spirit of Eblis. I am still Mahomet Hun, and Cupugli is grand vizier—Morad is still sultan. The bank of futurity—the cover—the replenished purse—the death of Cupugli—Mustapha, sultan—Mahomet grand vizier—great Prophet, are not dreams after, bullies!"

The abased slave trembled, for other ears might be open amongst the tombs; and ceasing to be rendered to breathe "Eatemu—Nashi-h await thee"—

"And I return," at length replied Mahomet. "Slave, go,"—spoken with folded arms he crossed the Golden Horn, the still unchanged mind found vent in broken exclamations:—

"Purse never empty—life seven times beyond the life of man—grand vizier—book of futurity! But, my dear, would these accept either? or, would I then accept all these gifts, as they appeared in the dream accompanied by Great Allah! thy will be done—but—but a purse pouring out a never-failing stream of gold and precious jewels! Grand vizier—cut down the infidels—make their heads dust, and—Great is Allah, and Mahomet is his Prophet!"

I had read thus far this rough translation from the Sebah Nameh, when Miss Susan Grimm exclaimed,

"The unreclaimed sinner! Why, after all he had suffered for third, in his sleep, when wide awake he still thirsted for that ever full purse. What could any person, even a Turkish pacha, do with all the money that?"—

"Buy an office, to enable him to get more money!" gruffly murmured old Silas.

That admirable and unfortunate solution settled all difficulty; and we came to the conclusion, that if any one of us possessed the purse of Mahomet Hun, that person was in a fair way, with prudence, to make his or her fortune, and rise in the world. MARK BANCROFT.

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, February 8.

Appointment by the Governor.

THOMAS SERGEANT, Esq. Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Hare, Esq. deceased.

We have heard some discussion as to the comparative length of the principal speeches delivered in Congress this year, on the domestic question. The question was set at rest by Mr. Sargeant, of the Office Hours, who kept an account of all of them. He is as follows:

	year	minutes		year	minutes
Clay	90	11	Rives	19	4
Chilton	8	4	Jones	18	1
Benton	27	8	Bartlesby	14	9
Cambreling	14	3	Calhoun	14	8
Polk	19	5	Southard	19	6
Bartlette	1	9	Binney	20	0
Total				215	6

Crime in Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle, we learn that in pursuance of Mr. Ritchey's resolution of the 10th of December, requiring the Clerks of the Oyer and Terminer in the several counties to make return of the number of trials for homicide, &c. for the last ten years, returns have been received from all the counties except Pike.—The following is a recapitulation of the returns.

Prosecutions for homicide	280
Cases where Grand Jurors found bills	229
do do no bills	56
Acquittals of murder in the first degree	113
do do second degree	9
Convictions of murder in the first degree	17
do do second degree	49
do do manslaughter	27
Acquittals of do	21

As the steamboat Waterhouse was on her passage from Bridgeport to New Haven, on the 15th ult., a small boat was discovered adrift, and on coming up with it, it was found to contain the nearly lifeless body of a man. He was taken on board, where proved to be Mr. Charles White of Norfolk, who had been out fowling with a double barrelled gun, which it is supposed he fired once and in the act of reloading the empty barrel, had accidentally discharged the other into his right arm near the shoulder. He died very shortly after reaching home.

The New York Gazette says:—"It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette, that Col. Jas. Rourke, Mail Contractor, has made arrangements to run the great Southern mail on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, between New York and Philadelphia to leave New York every afternoon at 3 o'clock, via Jersey city, Newark, Elizabethtown, Perth, and South Amboy, then take the Rail Road Cars via Bordentown and Camden, and arrive in Philadelphia next morning at 4 o'clock. Only six passengers admitted in the line."

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE IN MAY, 1832.

The following resolution passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania UNANIMOUSLY.

Resolved, By the authority aforesaid, That connected as the prosperity of AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES are with the successful financial operations and SOUND CURRENCY of the country, we view the popular mechanicing of the Bank of the United States, of VITAL IMPORTANCE to the public welfare.

Rev. Dr. W. Carnes has been appointed at the late session of the Methodist Conference, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Savannah for the present year. His Chapel enjoys the reputation of an eminent pulpit orator. He was stationed in Savannah during the pestilence of 1820. Throughout the whole of that trial visitation, he undoubtedly unremitted his post, and was most assiduously engaged in comforting and relieving the afflictions of the sick and distressed.

A workman in the employ of G. C. Shryock & Co. at the screw paper mill in Chambersburg, Pa., met with a most horrid death, on Monday the 30th ult. While at work over a steam tub, containing about 500 gallons of boiling liquor, he fell into the vessel. Although extricated immediately, he was most dreadfully scalded from the neck down. After suffering most excruciating pain for 11 hours, death relieved him. Claude Gill, 27 years of age, born in Metz, department of Moselle, in France. He was eight years in the French military service; was at the siege of Antwerp, and arrived in this country on the 15th of June last. He has two brothers and two sisters in Metz.

The following statement from a Boston paper, may serve to convey some idea of the extent of the pecuniary distress, under which that community is now suffering. The list shows the depreciation of stocks, and the amount of specie removed of the deposits—

Stock Bank of U. S. Bank	2 to 3 per ct.
Local Banks generally	3 to 15 "
Commercial Banks	5 to 30 "
Rail Road Stock	15 to 40 "
Wheat, and corn, Grain	15 to 25 "
Pork of all sorts	10 to 25 "
Beef	15 to 30 "
Beef Brands, uncertain, a few sales have been made.	
Shipping do. if found, would not bring within 10 per ct. of former prices.	
Cotton	20 to 40 "
Tobacco	20 to 25 "
Rice	10 to 15 "
Specie Merchandise	10 to 20 "

The Court of Over and Terminer of Lancaster county, commenced last week in the trial of William Hayward, indicted for the murder of James Williams, a colored man. It appeared in evidence that the parties met at a tavern, had a quarrel, drank freely and in the course of a quarrel, the prisoner struck and kicked the deceased so severely as to break his ribs, and he died in a few hours after the affair. A few days before the death of the deceased, he had given some money to the prisoner to purchase a horse, but he never did so, the money was expended in the drunken bout, and the prisoner, in the course of his examination, said he had spent it, in the cash, particularly.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that Mr. Leslie has taken the splendid Saloon of the Northern Exchange, and will give a ball there on the evening of the 22d of February.

Two morning papers notice a rumour in circulation on Saturday, that the directors of the Girard Bank, have voted to request the Government to withdraw the public deposits from their vaults.

An elderly man fell from his cart, in Arch street above Third, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that he life is thought in danger. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital.

There were nine deaths by *small pox* in this city last week.

The Chronicle Advocate pronounces the publication purporting to be an "Explanation of the circumstances connected with the death of Sarah Maria Cornell, by Ephraim K. Avery," lately published at Providence, to be a gross *forgery*. Mr. Avery's statement is in press at Boston.

A German named Suter, by trade a brewer, residing in Third street near the Germantown Road, committed suicide on Sunday last, by shooting himself with a musket.

At the County Court held in Brooklyn on Tuesday last, there were thirteen convictions for selling liquor without license, and each person fined *one hundred and twenty five dollars!* Three convictions also took place for burglary and theft, and the convicts ordered to the state prison.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, on Tuesday, Judge Davis issued an injunction in favor of John Ames, restraining Howard & Lathrop from using the cylinder paper machine.

The parties concerned in the late affair of honor, at Boston, are Mr. Jones of N. Carolina, and Mr. R. C. Hooper, of Boston. They met at Pawtucket, without the bounds of the State of Massachusetts, on Friday, and exchanged shots, at eight paces. Mr. Jones was wounded in his left thigh—his antagonist escaped unhurt.

An individual named William Hubbard, of Brooklyn, Conn. committed suicide, a few days since, by hanging himself in his own barn. He was once an industrious and thriving farmer, but latterly has been addicted to intemperance.

A benefit in aid of the funds of the *American Institute of Letters*, is announced at the Park Theatre, to take place on the 11th instant.

Mr. Abraham Dodgeroff, formerly a merchant of Oswego county, N. Y. perished a few days since, a victim to that most terrible of all diseases, hydrophobia. He was bitten by a rabid animal twelve days previous to his death, and expired in the most excruciating agonies, notwithstanding all proper means were resorted to for his relief.

A destructive fire broke out in Albany, on Saturday last. It commenced in the carpenter's shop of Parmelee and Hallenbeck, in Hawk street, and soon extended to a number of adjoining buildings, including a stable farmer's shop, dwellings, &c.

The factory of Messrs. Delamano & Brothers, and stables adjoining, in Long Island, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Three horses and four mules, and a number of hogs were consumed. Loss estimated at $6,000.

Benedict Jones, Postmaster of Jonesville, and M. V. Washington, Postmaster of Lowville, in Michigan territory, have been indicted before the United States Court, for embezzlement of money from the mails.

The Mechanics of Winchester, Md. propose to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by a public parade. The badge to be worn on the occasion, will be a white scarf, trimmed with blue.

It is said that the memorial to Congress, praying for the restoration of the public deposits, and for the recharter of the Bank, now in circulation in Southwark and Moyamensing, has already been signed by upwards of one *thousand* freemen.

The New York Gazette states that the Firemens' Ball, at the Park Theatre, was fully attended, and passed off in brilliant style. The overplus of the proceeds is to be appropriated to the Treasury of the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of Firemen. Why is there not such an institution in this city?

Gallatin's work on the Banking System of the United States, gives an account of 165 banks that failed between Jan. 1811 and July 1830. The capital of 129 of these amounted to more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

Levi Lincoln, the late Governor of Massachusetts, has been nominated to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Davis, and has accepted the nomination.

STEAM BOAT CASE.—Some months since, a colored person brought an action in the Common Pleas at Boston, for damages, against a master of a steamboat, for refusing to admit his wife into the ladies' cabin, although her passage had been paid in advance. The cause was decided in favor of plaintiff, but was reversed by the Supreme Court on Saturday last.

An extensive association of counterfeiters have been broken up in New London, Oneida county, situ-ten have been apprehended. Among the lot are a lawyer, tavern keeper, and constable.

A Leipzig professor has published a work, in which he proves that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in Poland, and that within, there are fire, water, air amphibious animals, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men, and he even describes the details of the subterranean life they lead!

A man named John Day, about 40 years of age, died, suddenly, in the Navy Yard, on Tuesday. He had lately arrived from Washington, and visited the Navy Yard on solicitation of the service.

Free persons of colour in Georgia, are required to register their names in the County Clerk's office, under a penalty of 5 dollars.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, by the Union party of Georgetown, S. C. on the 23d inst.

The anti masons of the State of Connecticut have nominated Zalmon Stoane, Esq. as their candidate for Governor, and John M. Holtby, Esq. for Lieut. Governor, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Board of Aldermen of New York have passed a resolution requesting the legislature to pass a law authorizing the Common Councils to raise $250,000 by loan, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. for the purpose of carrying into effect the project for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water.

A new tragedy from the pen of Mr. J. R. Phillips, entitled Camillus, has been performed twice, at the Bowery Theatre, with decided success.

A writer in the Doylestown Intelligencer proposes a State Convention of the friends of Education, with a view to the adoption of a system of Common Schools, that may confidently be urged upon the attention of the legislature. An excellent suggestion.

A bill has passed the Virginia House of Delegates directing an addition to a subscription on the part of the state of $300,000, to the James River and Kanawha Company.

The loss sustained by the publishers of the Richmond Whig, in consequence of the late fire in their printing office, is estimated by them at $1,500.

A black woman living in the family of Dr. H. Van Derveer, near Somerset, N. J. was deprived of life, last week, by the discharge of a pistol, thrown at her by a black boy. She had been endeavoring to wrest it from the boy, forming motive received.

Ex-President Madison has presented to the U. S. Naval Institute, sixteen volumes of valuable books, with an autographical communication.

The Columbia Telescope states that on the 6th inst. seven negroes belonging to Mr. Moses B. Livingston, of St. Matthew's Parish, were burnt to death, the cabin in which they dwelt being consumed by fire, in the middle of the night.

A large breach was made in the embankment of the canal, a short distance below the Muscy Dam, by the recent ice freshet.

The legislative council of Florida, met on the 16th inst. at Tallahassee, and organized by electing John Warren, President, and J. H. Lancaster, Chief Clerk.

From the annual report of the Trustees of the New York Dispensary, it appears that during the past year no less than 19,637 received gratuitous medical advice. The whole amount of expenses attending the service was $3,044 78.

Counterfeit $5 bills on the Dry Dock Bank at New York, No. 164, letter C, payable to G. Ogden, bearing date Nov. 8th, 1833, are in circulation in New York. They may easily be detected, the plate being much worn, and the paper lighter than the original bills.

Capt. Walker, in the name of the proprietors of the Stranger Manoeuvre, has presented to the Mississippi Fire Company, No. 3, a splendid Silver Pitcher, as a testimony of regard for the active exertions of the Company, in preserving the Manoeuvre from destruction by fire, on the 29th December.

Messrs. Andrew Lockwood, Martin E. Thompson, Elihu White, Thomas Thomas and A. Chandler, have been appointed delegates to Washington, to present the memorial of mechanics and artisans of New York, on the subject of the deposits.

The Herkimer (N. Y.) County Court House, and jail, together with the Rev. Mr. Spencer's Church, in the village of Herkimer, were entirely consumed by fire on Sunday. The fire took in the prisoner's room by accident, but was not discovered in season to arrest its progress.

The New York Courier says that Mr. and Miss Kemble, at their next engagement in that city, will bring before the public a new American tragedy.

A petition has been presented in our State legislature, from Washington county, asking for a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than ten gallons.

The State of Pennsylvania—as appears by a late report presented to the legislature—holds stocks in forty three turnpike roads.

John McLean was nominated for the Presidency, at a public meeting of citizens, held in the borough of Carlisle, Pa. on Monday last. Resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the State legislative caucus at Harrisburg.

A petition was lately presented to the legislature of Ohio, for the incorporation of the "Hoo Hoo" Society, which was acted upon by a committee who reported against the application, giving the "Hoo Hoo" Charge to withdraw their memorial.

An advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette offers a reward of $100 for the apprehension of a man calling himself Ashberry, and between 50 and 60 years of age, who made both a horse and the man riding on him, a few days since, from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. That was certainly very grand larceny for a fellow only years old—then to steal a young horse and a lady's saddle between twenty-four and thirty.

The State Lunatic Asylum N. Worcester, Mass. received on first instant on the 19th Jan. 1834, up to the 20th of last November, there had been received 182 patients, of whom a large majority were insane. There were remaining, on the 1st Jan. 114—males 73, females 41. The cause of insanity are classed as follows—causes produced by intemperance 36, hereditary insanity 44, periodical insanity 23. Of the whole number 130 were natives of Massachusetts.

A Boston paper states that fifty years ago, the number of Methodists in this country was 14,986, or about one to every 300 of our whole population; now there are over 800,000, or about one to every 23. The same paper states that in Boston, the proportion of Methodists is one to 71, in New York one to 44, in Philadelphia one to 30, in Baltimore, one to 24, in Charleston, including coloured members, one to 9.

At a recent trial of skill among a select party of rifle-shooters, in Castle Garden, New York, eight gentlemen shot at opposition, at a target fifty-five yards distant, seven of which hit the object shot at, which was the size of a *ten cent piece*. Upon removing the target, the hole made by these successive shots appeared as round and uniform as if done by an auger, and in diameter could have been covered by a twenty-five cent piece.

Miss Kemble is said to be labouring under severe indisposition in Boston.

The new Congregational meeting-house, in Foxcroft, Maine, was consumed by fire a few days since. The flames communicated from the stove pipe.

We understand, says the New York Gazette, that orders were yesterday received at the Navy Yard, to fit out the frigate Brandywine for sea *immediately*. It is not known where she is to go, but we presume the intention is to send her out to England with a new Minister, (Mr. Stevenson, probably,) and then proceed to the Mediterranean station, to relieve the Constitution.

A STARVE!—*Arrived yesterday*.—A Mr. Mills arrived in this city on Sunday evening last, at six o'clock, on foot, from *Sholes*, which place he left on the preceding Wednesday. He left Utica at 30 minutes past 8 in the morning, and arrived in 10 hours—hunting the mountains two hours. Mr. Mills has travelled on foot from the Rocky Mountains, since October last.—*Schenectady Cab.*

A spirited discussion took place in the Massachusetts legislature, a few days since, on a bill rendering illegal the administration of extra-judicial oaths. An amendment offered by Mr. Ruggles, to insert in two or three places the word *Masonic*, was negatived by one majority—171 in the affirmative, 172 in the negative.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the person who passed the forged check upon the Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, has been arrested.

A young man named Joseph Horn, residing in Haverford township, Delaware county, was accidentally shot, on Saturday of last week, by his step-father, while hunting rabbits. He died on the following evening.

The Delaware Journal states it is understood in that quarter, that Mr. Bayard, the only one of the Government Directors of the United States Bank, whose nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, will decline the appointment.

The territory of Arkansas contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants.

The convention called in the west, on the subject of a communication between the Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio Canal, assembled at Wheeling on the 22d inst. General W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and Eli Nichols of Belmont county, Ohio, and Robert McKee of Wheeling, appointed Secretaries. About sixty delegates from the adjoining counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania appeared and took their seats.

The U. S. District Court, in session at Utica, N. Y. has been engaged, for some time past, in the trial of John Pye, indicted for robbing the mail at Buffaloe, on the 13th Dec. On Monday last, the Jury returned with a verdict of guilty. David Taylor, Jr. indicted as an accomplice, was acquitted, and his father, David Taylor, Sr. on a similar indictment, entered into recognizance to appear at the next term.

A meeting is to be held shortly, in the Park, New York, without distinction of party, to take into consideration the situation of public affairs generally.

A great fight took place in New Orleans, some days ago, between a party of coloured gentlemen, assembled at a Fancy Ball, and a number of sailors, in which a number of persons were wounded. A detachment of Guards was sent for, and succeeded in making prisoners of about seventy five of the blacks, in their holiday suits. Of these two-thirds were slaves.

A law has passed the legislature of the State of Indiana, to establish a State Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000, one half to be furnished by the State, and the remainder by individuals.

The Hon. John Hamm, Charge de Affairs of the United States to Chile, and Senor Don Manuel Carvallo, Charge de Affairs from the Republic of Chili to the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the Steam boat Pocahontas, from Norfolk. These gentlemen have taken lodgings at Newcomb's Baltimore House.—*Balt. Rep.*

The President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Ohio has written to General Van Rensselaer informing him that the tolls have been reduced 25 per cent. on merchandise transported on the Ohio Canal, to take effect at the opening of navigation in the Spring.

The Huntsville at New Orleans from Arkansas, reports the arrival of schr. Amos Wright, from N. York, with 50 families to settle in Dr. Beall's colony.

SAVINGS' BANK HAVANA.—The annual report of the trustees of this institution, was made to the Senate on Saturday. The amount of receipts during the year 1833, including a balance on hand Dec. 31, 1832, was $31,721 52; disbursements $21,711 63, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 31st Dec. 1833, of $9,011 96. The amount of funds held by the trustees (the stocks estimated at par value) is $109,929 and the receipts for the current year are estimated at $33,315 02.—*Argus.*

CANVASS BACKS.—We yesterday saw, landing from a craft at the Washington Bridge, one *hundred and twenty pair* of Canvass Backs. These ducks were shot last week on the river below Mount Vernon. One hundred of them were killed at four shots, as the drakes informed us.—*Alx. Gaz. Feb. 4.*

PROTEST OF A GOVERNMENT CHECK.—The Boston Transcript of Monday says, a check from the General Post Office, for $3000, upon the Commonwealth Bank of this city, was presented at the counter of the Bank on Saturday, and protested for the want of funds.

Halifax papers state, that a law has passed in several of the West Indian Islands, imposing the same duty upon American produce shipped from Halifax and New Brunswick as upon that which is received directed from the United States. It is not stated whether Canada produce is subjected to the equalization.

IMPORTANT FROM MALAGA.—In a letter received at Boston, it is stated that advices from Malaga mention the failure of the Lemon Crop. The Cholera raging at Seville, prevents shipments, and all the trees have been cut down at Paris, by the Portuguese contending armies. Fruit is, therefore, in great demand, and prices advanced.

A State Rights' Association has been formed in Columbus, Ohio.

We hear that the managers of our new *Exchange* have employed Mr. Monaghan to decorate the room of their splendid building. Mr. Monaghan has gained a high character by his works in Baltimore, and by the Frescoes with which he has embellished St. John's Chapel in this city; and we have no doubt that his production will draw many visitors to the noble establishment which he has been engaged to decorate.

The remains of Col. MacRea, of the U. S. Artillery, who died of Cholera, on board the steamboat Express, while on his way from Louisville to St. Louis, which were interred near Golconda, on the Ohio River, have been removed, by order of Gen. Atkinson, to Jefferson Barracks, where they were buried on the 14th ult. with military honors.

A son of Mr. Joseph Mather, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, was drowned in the Wissahicon, on Saturday last, while on a skating excursion.

A theatre is about to be opened in the Masonic Hall, at Harrisburg, by a portion of the company belonging to the Arch street house, of this city.

The charter of the Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, of the I. O. F. was stolen between the 28th October, and the 9th November, 1833, by some person unknown. A reward of 20 dollars is offered for its recovery.

EUROPEAN ARRIVALS.—The packets are still kept out almost beyond precedent. We have not known for many years so long a period without accounts from England. The longest within our recollection was in 1832, when, on the 31st January our accounts from Liverpool were to days old. This year we are 69 days old from Liverpool, and 72 days from Havre. Our latest advices from any part of Europe, are from Madrid of 6th December, received by way of Havana. There are waters regular packet ships now due from London, Liverpool, and Havre. Of these, we have no account of the actual sailing of one only, and that is the Samuel Robertson, from London, which left Portsmouth on the 21st November, 76 days since.—*N. Y. Commercial List.*

HARTWICK, Feb. 3.

Our City.—Mr. Bagelow, in consequence of the general derangement of affairs, has discharged near two hundred girls, who had been employed in making up clothing, and will probably adopt the same course with many more.

Mr. Cashell informs us, that out of twenty six men in his printing establishment he has discharged twenty, an incident that has never before occurred with him, since he commenced business, more than ten years since.

PROTESTED NOTES.—We learn on undoubted authority, that on Wednesday last, past notes from the Commercial Bank at Cincinnati, amounting to $13,000, were presented to the Schuylkill Bank in this City, and protested; that notes or drafts amounting to $21,000 were protested from the City Bank of New Orleans, on the Girard Bank, and shared the same fate, on the same day.

Dunnigan, by the laws of Louisiana, are 10 per cent.; and of Ohio, 6 per cent.—*Herald.*

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The Montreal Gazette of Monday the 27th ult. states that the Castle of St. Louis, the residence, from the earliest period of Canadian history, of the Representatives of the British and French monarchs, had been totally destroyed by fire at Quebec, on the preceding Thursday. The fire commenced about 4 P. M. in the upper part of the Castle, and in a short time nothing remained of that venerable structure, as well known to our readers.

Great Meeting of the People.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, Traders and others of the City and County of Philadelphia, signers of the memorial to Congress, asking relief from the present pecuniary distress, resulting the Government deposites in the Bank of the United States, held at the Mechanics' Hall, Feb. 3d, 1834, on motion of Gideon Fox, Esq.

JOHN A. BROWN was called to the chair; and on motion of Samuel Coxey, Esq.

Samuel Richards, Matthew Carey, William Gill, Israel Roberts, John Scholefield, George Miller, Thomas Hooker, Benjamin Naglee, Robert Burton and Bell Badger were appointed Vice Presidents.

John M. Thorburn, Henry C. Carlisle, Richard Morgan and Charles J. Wolbert, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting who Caleb Cope, Esq. on behalf of the Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, to have charge of the memorials, proposed the same, and stated that 10,349 signatures had been obtained; that no minor, so far as the knowledge of the Committee extended, had been permitted to sign; that all were freemen, speaking in the "fearless tones of freemen," and not in the "cautious whispers of trembling slaves." The following list contains the numbers and various occupations of the signers, and memorials are still in circulation for those citizens who have not had an opportunity of affixing their names.

79 Manufacturers	591 Farmers and Millers
20 Weavers	96 Innkeepers and Livery Stable keepers
1113 Merchants	53 Saddlers and Harness makers
436 Tailors	57 Painters and Glaziers
224 Boot and Shoemakers	33 Coach makers
48 Grocers	37 Brush makers
148 Brassers, Cutters and Porters	34 Coopers
208 Watchmakers, Silversmiths and Jewellers	66 Ship Carpenters, Riggers, Rope makers, and Sail makers
149 Tanners, Currivers and Leather Dealers	133 Bookseller and Stationers
432 Clerks and Accountants	94 Comb makers
448 Blacksmiths and Stove makers	64 Coppersmiths and Tinworkers
202 Stonecutters	48 Brokers
94 Printers	55 Hatters
114 Lamp and Instrument makers	34 Tobacconists
204 Labourers	90 Brewers
9 Hammermen	21 Auctioneers
126 Druggists	47 Coal and Flour Dealers
84 Painters	78 Mariners & Watermen
87 Algerines	37 Engravers and Lithographers
10 Cabinet and Chair makers	35 Teachers
109 Umbrella makers	16 Sugar Refiners
120 Brick makers, Bricklayers and Plasterers	18 Distillers
49 Stone Cutters	30 Iron Masters
56 Physicians	439 Mechanics, in various other branches
31 Lumber Merchants	1777 Citizens, including Artists, Builders, Engineers, Publishers, Surgeon's Instrument makers, Paper Hangers, Gilders, Iron Founders, Turners, Upholsterers, Wheelwrights, Tallow Chandlers, Hatters and others, as may be seen by reference to the signatures, to which the signers have annexed their respective professions and occupations.
10,349	

On motion of John S. Riddle, it was

Resolved, That 24 delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent at Washington the views and wishes of the memorialists, and to take such measures, they, as may appear proper and expedient, to satisfy the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania of the urgent necessity of immediate legislation, to relieve the country from existing suffering, and avert the greater impending evils.

Resolved, That a committee of 23 be appointed by the chair to nominate to this meeting a suitable delegation, in conformity with the preceding resolution.

On motion of Chas. Massey, seconded by John M. Scott, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions were carried by general acclamation, having been first eloquently supported by the latter gentleman and by Professor Hare:

Whereas, The memorial now enriching the wall of this Hall, contains the written attestations of 10,349 freemen to the mournful truth that the people of the City and County of Philadelphia, "are in the midst of unexampled suffering and distress; that instead of relief, they have only a prospect of continued and increasing misery, the severity of which cannot be measured by any thing that has yet occurred, from the distress to be traced to the disordered state of the currency, and that to the removal of the Government Deposites from the Bank of the United States." And, whereas, this meeting has assembled, not in the spirit or with the feelings of party, but in the spirit, and with the feelings of freemen, to add their voices to the memorialists, their grievances to the consideration of the constituted authorities of the Nation, and of demanding from them some just measure of relief. Therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to present the Memorial which states our sufferings, be instructed to the manly and plain language of that citizens of Philadelphia, to lay our grievances before the Representatives of the People, and to ask at their hands that the fatal step which has led to our present distress, be retraced, and the policy which is causing our ruin be abandoned.

And, whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting "that the Bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency—to facilitate the financial operations of the Government—to regulate foreign and domestic exchange—and has been conducive to commercial prosperity;" and that no measure short of a recharter of that Institution will restore confidence to the the country, and give permanent relief from the distress under which the Nation is suffering.

Resolved, That the delegates from this meeting be further instructed to unite themselves to the representatives of Pennsylvania in both Houses of Congress and to state to them that it is the desire of the true friends of the Bank, among the assembly that "they use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States during the present session of Congress, with such alterations (if any be necessary) as may secure the rights of the states."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, as an evidence that the People of this District respond heartily to the sentiment expressed by those bodies—and by His Excellency the Governor, in the Resolutions by them solemnly adopted, and by him approved in April, 1831, and in February, 1833.

On motion of John Scholefield,

Resolved, That the manly and independent conduct of our esteemed fellow-citizen, William J. Duane, in refusing to be the instrument of the removal of the deposites, and in preferring to retire to private life rather than sacrifice public duty, merits the thanks and gratitude of his country.

On motion of Henry Naton,

Resolved, That a copy of the memorial to Congress, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and that a committee of five be appointed to present the same, with a request that he will submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, and invite their co-operation in measures deemed of vital importance to the interests and welfare of the Commonwealth.

The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Henry Naton, Henry Cope,
Jos. S. Riley, Robt. Wain,
Jas. H. Dolles.

On motion of C. G. Childs,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the officers presiding over it, and also to John M. Scott, Esq. for his appropriate, manly, and eloquent address, and a copy of the same be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the City and County of Philadelphia. Then adjourned.

JOHN A. BROWN, President.

Samuel Richards	Vice Presidents.
Matthew Carey	
Wm. Gill	
Geo. Miller	
Benj. Naglee	
Israel Roberts	
John Scholefield	
Thos. Fletcher	
Robt. Burton	
Bela Badger	
Jacob M. Thomas	Secretaries.
Henry C. Carlisle	
Richard Morgan	
C. J. Wolbert	

A BANK BLOW UP!—We understand that there has been a blow up of a domestic Bank (not under the Safety Fund) at the village of New London, Oneida County. In other words, one of the most extensive gang of Counterfeiters ever discovered in this State, has just been broken up at that place. Sixteen of the Counterfeiters have been apprehended. Among the prisoners, we are informed that there is a Lawyer, a Tavern keeper and a Constable.—*Alb. Rev. Jour.*

FOREIGN DECEPTION.—A counterfeit bill purporting to be of the denomination of five dollars, and issued by the Mechanical Bank, was lately taken in the course of business by a respectable firm in that city. On presenting it to the Bank it was ascertained to have been altered from $1 to $5. The holder then demanded payment for the sum for which it was issued—but the bank refused to receive it at all. An action was thereupon brought against the Bank, and judgment obtained for the amount of its true and original denomination.

Heavy Failure at Albany.

Information from Albany was received at New York last evening, that Benjamin Knower, Esq. President of the "Mechanics" and Farmers' Bank of Albany, has been compelled to stop payment. The failure is said to be for a million of dollars. Mr. K. has resigned his situation in the Bank, and Charles K. Dudley, Esq. has been appointed in his place. Mr. K. is represented to have been engaged in the most extensive transactions. The Argus states that ultimately he will be able to meet every demand against him.

We hear it mentioned in connection with this failure, that the stoppage involves several persons high in standing with the administration, and that it will be felt most severely by many members of the Regency.

More of the Consequences.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday, we learn that the notes issued of $1,000, advertised for by the Regulator of that city, for some weeks past, has not been taken. It is said that but one offer was made, and that for a small amount only. The loan was to bear an interest of 5 per cent. and the security being of the first order, the failure to obtain it, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of the existing pressure on the money market.

Pennsylvania has advertised for a loan, and the same will probably be similar.

Major Downing's Correspondence.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1834.

I and the General have had a good many talks about Nick-Biddle and money, ever since I show'd him that piece of Mr. Van Buren's with the cups and ladles and every day after breakfast, we talk and practise a spell. The General will say, come Major, now let's suppose this here cup is such a Bank, and this lump of Sugar is the deposit in that; and then pick a cup is such a Bank, and that are sucker is such a Bank, and so we go on, till we turn bottom up all the cups and saucers on the Table, and take high and high upon half the lumps of Sugar out of the Sugar dish; and then we go to moving, and sliding, and playing hocus pocus, and the General gits so tickled at it (now he is gittin to know the game, that I am pretty skeard he'll forgit there is danger in it) and Mr. Van Buren has been telling him "the Government" can't hold together no way unless this game is kept up.

* * * * * * *

The news of the great meeting at Tammany Hall has got here by express; and honest Amos, and Mr. Van Buren, and a hull raft of our folks come right up, anyone set out branch, to talk about the "Glory" on to the General; and they tell the General that if only 100 folks go to that are Hall, there is more dependence to be put in their resolutions, than in any other resolutions, no matter if all the rest of that big city agree to em. The General can't contradict this, because, as he says, Mr. Van Buren knows more about York State than he does. It sent the nature of things, for people who have got money to lend, to do any thing; sign the general prosperity of the country; for if the country dont prosper, or it gits into a snarl, they lose their money. So they are the very kind of folks who are always tryin to keep things strait, and accordin to law. Whenever they take a hand in politics, it is to prevent politicians gittin things wrong end first.

"People who have got money never will consent to let politicians manage it for 'em, because they know from nature, and all creation has shown it, that as soon as politicians git hold of *other folks' money* they do it just as much as to say, give us your money, and we will go to keep themselves in office, dont care what it costs provided they pay away money that dont belong to them.

The Major closes his letter by telling us that he has agreed to draw out a piece for a bank, and when the General says he'll look well into. But the Major says, unless the people persevere, and tell Congress, and the General too, that a change must be made in the course of the present administration, ev'ry thing will go to ruin. He says he can't see more than he has; and that he "*trembles as well as his ax, and snap-sack, and go-sweet, if the people don't hard him.*"

We add to our extracts as above a Postscript to the Major's letter, as it notices the receipt of a present, which came to our hands a few days ago, and which we immediately forwarded to him. As these acts of courtesy admit of no delay, we should do the Major injustice in withholding his acknowledgment.

P. S.—I got your letter, which you tied last to a *Patent Metalic Hone and Strap for Razors*; which was handed to you to send to me by the maker and Patentee, *Mr. E. M. Pomeroy, of Wallingford, Conn.*; and who tells me in his letter, that he hopes I'll accept on't as a present from

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, February 8, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 3d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

AGENCY AT PITTSBURG.

☞ We recently requested our Patrons at Pittsburg to pay subscriptions to Messrs. Lesan, Kelley & Co.—That Firm having been dissolved, our Subscribers are requested NOT to pay any person on our account, until a new Agent can be appointed.

*** We are compelled to postpone the publication of the report of the Committee on Education in the Pennsylvania Legislature, a notice of the Washington College and several other interesting articles, for want of room.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The second number of the present volume of *The Casket*, has just appeared, embellished, as usual, with a number of handsome engravings, and well filled with reading matter of an entertaining and useful character. The frontispiece is a Medallion head of Napoleon Bonaparte, and Maria Louisa, executed by those distinguished American artists, Messrs. Draper, Underwood, Bald and Spencer. This style of engraving is peculiar to our country, the first specimen having been executed in this city, in 1817, by Christian Gobrecht, die-sinker, from a machine invented and made for the purpose, by Am Spencer. Since then it has been brought to great perfection, and adapted to designs for bank notes by the firm above mentioned. The execution of this Medallion is in the first style of workmanship, and the profile likenesses are strikingly correct. A view of the city of Oporto, Portugal, and a representation of the Pantheon, Rome, are also given in the February number.

The reading contents embrace a number of well-written original articles in prose and verse.

A resolution of the City Council, calling upon the Trustees of the Baltimore Almshouse, for a statement of the habits, &c. of the paupers admitted into that establishment during the past year, has elicited some interesting information. It appears that there were received and born in the house, during the period of one year, 879—of those 583 were intemperate adults, 150 temperate adults, 49 children of temperate parents, 62 children of intemperate parents. Of the whole number there were born in Baltimore 236, in other parts of Maryland 190, England and Scotland 47, Germany 84, Ireland 166, Pennsylvania 39, Almshouse 13. Five were admitted at the age of 90 years, and 537 between the ages of 20 and 50.

In a late debate in our State Legislature, on a bill granting an appropriation to *Jeff College* at Gettysburg, some remarks were made in opposition to the measure, by Gen. Andrew Lacock. "He said that the state had long enough appropriated money to colleges without first laying the foundation for a system of common schools. The legislature had done this for more than thirty years, and he had now come to the determination to vote no more money for any institution, until a common school system was established. It was unjust to try to build up colleges alone—They could not be supported until a taste for education was planted in the community by the operation of the common school system. Colleges and primary schools supported each other, and if the gentleman will agree to postpone his bill until the committee on Education report, and a law is passed for a general system of Education he would cheerfully vote for the bill."

The brig Planter, Capt. Hart, has arrived at New Orleans from the Island of Grenada, bringing files of the St. George's Chronicle to the 8th December. Measures in relation to the slaves form the topics of prominent interest. In one of the numbers of the Chronicle, the editor inserts an interesting article on the consequences of the West India Bill. He says—"It is the general, we believe the most correctly formed opinion, that our labouring population, once free, will, at least for a time, cease to cultivate the cane, or to do any work now their exclusive occupation. This opinion is grounded upon experience."

Motive Power on Rail Roads.

The Canal Commissioners, in compliance with a resolution of the State Senate, offered by Dr. Smith, of Delaware county, instructing them to give their opinion as to what motive power will be most expedient to use on the Pennsylvania Rail-Road, have presented a report on the subject. They believe that the advantages of steam over animal power are no longer questioned, and they therefore deem it advisable, in the construction of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-Road, to have it finished for the use of locomotives. By this arrangement the sum of $65,000 will be saved to the Commonwealth, by dispensing with a horse path. Should the legislative however prefer horse power on the road, the Commissioners state that it will be impossible to complete the path on the Columbia road, earlier than August next.

Upon the Portage Rail Road, on account of the great elevation to be overcome, the Board deem the use of steam power impracticable, and though there are three levels, embracing a distance of twenty-two miles, it is considered most prudent to commence operations by the application of horse power only.

Warlike.

The Alexandria Gazette states that at the request of the State authorities of Maryland, the President of the U. States has directed a sufficient military force to be sent to the civil authority, in restoring tranquility among the disturbers of the peace, on the line of the Canal, near Williamsport, Washington county; and that orders have been issued to march two companies of Artillery from Forts Washington and McHenry, with instructions to the Commanding Officer to proceed to Williamsport; there to aid the State authorities in the support of the laws, and the preservation of the public works.

The Germantown Telegraph, states that the proprietors of the factories at Frankford, have been compelled to relinquish cash payments to their hands, for the present, unless at a heavy discount; and in lieu of which, due-bills are given for 60 days. These prove of much inconvenience to the employed, but may be considered the only resort left the proprietors, to prevent the closing of their establishments—in which event, a large number of operatives, would be deprived of their only means of support, in the midst of a season, when labor of any description, is very difficult to obtain.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Hick, prod. publisher of the Reporter, Constitutional Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1834.

ASHES,				1st sort 1833, lbs	12	00	
Pot,				MOLASSES, duty 4 cents			
Pearl,				New Orleans,			
BUTTER,	lb	20	22	Sugar-house, Kentucky	23		
Eln,				do. New York,	27	28	
Gilt, No. 1		18		do. Boston,	28		
No. 2		15		do. Russia,	30		
No. 3		9		Trinidad,	24		
COAL,	ton	$	$ 50	Porto Rico,	28		
Lehigh,				English French bd.	20		
Schuylkill,				Havana & Matanzas,	30		
COPPER, Duty free,				JACKEREL,			
Bars,	lb	14	15	No. 1,	bbl	$ 22	
Bottoms,		14	15	No. 2,		18	
Sheathing,		14	15	No. 3,		15	
Porto Rico,		14	15	OIL,			
Cuba,		14	15	Linseed, Am. from	gal	80	
Barcelona,		14	15	store,			
Laguera,		14	15	do. Dutch,		85	
Buenos,		14	15	Whale,	gal.	31	35
Ely,		14	15	Sperm, winter,		1 10	
COTTON, Duty 3 cts per lb.				do. common,			
Louisiana,		14	16	PLASTER PARIS,			
Mobile,				In Delaware, ton		3 50	
N. Orleans and Tex.		13	15	do. Nova Scotia,		3 50	
S. C. and Geo.		13	14	In bulk,		3 50	
N. C. and Va.		12	13	SEEDS,			
FREIGHTS,				Clover,	bush	$ 4 50	$ 5 00
To Pittsburgh, per pound,				Flaxseed, rough,		1 60	1 62
			1 00 lbs	do. clean, cash			
do. via canal,				Timothy, cash		10	
Wheeling, or way,				Timothy, bank			
Pittsburgh, via				Dutch red top,		1 00	1 0
canal, ton				WHISKEY,			
Baltimore, ports,				Rye, in bbl,	gal		28
FLOUR and MEAL,				do. hhd,			25
Baltimore, bbl		$ 5 25	$ 5 50	do. from wagon			25
Georgia,				WOOL,			
Fine,		3 62½		Prime, Saxony fleece,			
Middling,		3 50		do.		70	75
Common,				Am. wash, full blood		62	70
Corn meal,				do.	3 blood		58
			in bbls	do.	2 blood		50
GRAIN,				do.	1 blood		40
Wheat, Pennsylv.		1 25		do.	and tow		30
do. Southern,				Am. common, full bl'd			35
Rye, Pennsylv.		1 05	1 12	do.	1 blood		30
do. South. prime,		1 03	1 10	do.	1 blood		25
Corn, L. C. white,			65	do.	and tow		20
do. L. C. yellow,				Super. pulled lambs,			32
do. P. C. round,				Ver. 1, do.			25
Oats, Pennsylv.			37	No. 2, do.			22
Southern,			32	No. 3, do.			20
Barley, Eastern,			70	Saxony, stone,			
do. Pennsyl.		65	70	Span. sheep, R. F. & S.			60
HOPS,				do. lambs,			25

[illegible]

From Miss Strickland's Canada Sketching, for 1834.

Miss Thorn is unusually thin,
Miss Black has a pretty hand of hair,
Miss Brown has a very broad of hair,
Miss Fair is not quite fair enough,
Miss Dark is a little too much tanned,
Miss Plain wears wigs, and has shown,
And Miss Malcolm is a real money!

Miss Stillman's a terrible scold,
Miss Gray's never seen cold company;
Miss Long is never known very old,
And Miss Shortcake's light one they!
Miss Short is at least five feet ten,
Miss Noble's humble enough in conscience;
Miss Lyon hasn't learned to roar yet,
While Miss Bull is forever in action.

Miss Grace is a regular Miss,
Miss Sandoe looks quite out of place,
Miss Vane prefer drinks from our vase,
And Miss Wharncliffe thinks all the rest silly!
Miss Cockshott's a country young elf,
Miss Lyon's been master's fool,
Miss Mott's not all like myself,
Miss Carpenter no one can rule.

Miss Butler we've measured a horse,
While Miss Groves from the stable will run;
Miss Hope's not quite a coward,
And Miss Atwood we've heard's a gun;
Miss Goodhind has no brains at all,
Miss Harewood is over complacent,
Miss Deane we've her been at a ball,
Once known Miss Pitzwacker Miss reigning?

Miss Wright, she is constantly wrong,
Miss Turbot, she's super fishy;
Miss Hooper we've seen a long,
And Miss Fraser Miss Cash has no money;
Miss Thomson would give all she's worth
To purchase a name to her liking,
Miss Sherry is check'd at all merits,
Miss Brine she sees don't find drinking!

Miss Bing does with server a'yellow,
Miss Hope is despair under the tomb;
Miss Lay will consequence you,
And Miss Chaplin never "at home!"
Miss Blanket reigns in the city,
The nerves of Miss Bolster are shaken;
Miss Carter's been in pair pretty,
Miss Pickle for love has awaken!

Miss Porter dancing all fours,
Miss Barton don't spoke and I am thinking;
Miss Buckly is apt to be crazy,
Miss Lilly is sometimes is sinking;
Miss Bayswater's so fond of a lot,
Miss Leal at a party is fine;
Miss Long she plays a natural cut,
And Miss Weaves has always a thine!

Miss Knight is now changed into Day,
Miss Day means to marry a Knight,
Miss Twilight has just run away,
And Miss Sandy seemed her flight;
But excuse to the fair—one and all!
No man approbation is making;—
Though strong the fair are to miss-call,
There's no harm, I should hope, in name-taking!

Impromptu.—Two Frenchmen met the other day on one of the bridges of Glasgow—one of them having in his hand a very handsome fowling piece, when the following dialogue ensued:—"Chis mon, mon that's a beauti gun." "Ay, deed is it." "What did you get it?" "Guns by there." "And who is it for?" "D'ye ken the Yeltner of the *Glasgow Herald?*" "Oh, ay." "Weel, it's no for him."

A Bad Voice.—Some years ago a celebrated bass singer was informed that a man who lived about a mile off makes of pretended a deeper voice than he did. He walked to ascertain the fact, he passed off, and found the object of his pursuit digging in his garden. After some time he came upon, he said, the man to him in his very lowest notes, "Good day to you, Sir," which the other answered, in notes four or five degrees lower, "Your servant, Sir." The vocalist was perfectly satisfied, turned his boots's head, and returned his steps homewards.

Poetic Verses.—"What will you take, sir—tea or coffee?" and a waiter at a fashionable hotel, to a western merchant, who was seated at the breakfast table, munching a sandwich. "Why, I dont know," was the reply, "what are you going to take yourself?"

Wit of a Gentleman.—Your true gentleman is, generally speaking, without much wit. Mr. G——, who tried to dine with a lady, a scrupulous observer of etiquette, offered his service to cut up a brace of partridges. Instead, however, of doing so on the dish, he put them, for the purpose, on his own plate. "For Heaven's sake, you mistake your business!" asked the lady in surprise. "Madam," replied he, "I do not intend to leave any."

Madame Wives are Hesitant.—If a Portuguese merchant has occasion to be absent from Madeira for a long period of time, he hurries his loving and weeping wife to an unknown place, where she is kept in penance and barred windows, where she is treated and watched, much against her opinion of the propriety of it, until his return; and, like the small servant in many good worthy families, is not allowed any followers. She is to be seen as the evening sun is, with a pale melancholy face at the grated windows, casting many a wistful look upon the Place, and sighing, like Yorick's starling, "I can't get out."—*Sherriff's Narrative of a Voyage to Patagonia.*

National Poetry.—Pope Gregory[illegible] used to say that Italian poetry was a fire which sparkled, Spanish poetry a fire which burnt, French poetry a fire that enlightened, and English poetry a fire that darkened.

The ever Leaven for Sour.—Matthew Lang, being used to say, "if you wish to have a close mode of double materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

Self-praise is Recommendation.—Mr. R. selecting a servant, always wished to improve his extreme vigilance on the head of his interrogatory. During the whole of the time that I was deputy-exchequer," said he, "I did not sleep a single night." Nothing could be more true: Mr. R. exercised the office for one day only.

The Last Pension.—"You will, of course, immediately join the army, Mr. ——," said the adjutant to young —— on the day of his arrival at the regiment. "You are very kind, sir," stammered out the unfortunate hero, "but the best excuse which I made to my father was to avoid getting into any more whatever."

In January 1791, a globular bottle was blown at Leeds, capable of holding two hogsheads. Its diameter was more forty inches by forty two. This enormous vessel was the largest ever produced at any glass work.

Some persons make a great mistake; and think it is the office of wit and not his newspaper, that they buy for two dollars a year.

I will never marry a woman who can't carve, as at M. Why! Because she would not be a help meet for me.

Short Verse.—A gentleman hearing that a literary member, with a "grateful lack of wit," had been seized with a brain fever, dryly observed, "Oh! the thing's impossible." "Why impossible?" asked his informant. "Because," was the reply, "there's no foundation for the fever, or the report."

By Pretty Kate.

My young Kate I do not know
The reason why I love you so
Remarkably, but when a day
Without the pressure drags away,
I find as though a year had down
And I the while been hot alone.

Yet when a day I spend with thee,
It scarcely seems an hour to me;
Yet tho' so entirely can I,
Nor very anxious am to die;
My soul answered the hope so very,
That Kate may shortness all my days.

A clever servant is almost invariably quick tempered. The reason is obvious; superior talent is always accompanied by pride, which must meet with many disappointments in the mental state.

PRECOCIOUS TALENT.

Christian Henry Heinecken, a child greatly celebrated for his precocity, first amazed of his talents, was born at Lubeck, Feb. 6, 1721. He could talk at ten months old, and had scarcely completed his first year, when he knew and recited the principal facts in the five books of Moses, and in fourteen months, knew the history, both of the Old and New Testament. At two years and a half, he could answer questions in geography, and in Lucas and Francis. At three years, he had learned the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible; understands history; ecclesiastical history; the fathers; 800 hymns, with their tunes; and 1700 verses and sentences from the ancient Latin classics; and answers to every textual query proposed to him; and, at the ripe age of three years, he delivered 24 public orations on a variety of subjects. He spoke German, Latin, French and Low Dutch. He was extremely fond of his mother, and will have been the only child, had not a premature death, in the 4th year, deprived the world of a prodigy, which, if he had lived, would have astonished the learned world. He died of a fever, on the 7th June, 1725. A portrait of this child, painted at Hamburgh, in the 3d year of his age, and bearing the date of 1724, and engraved in the 4th year, is in the possession of the Duke of Leeds, and is described in Granger's Biographical History of England, vol. 1, page 37.

Covering or Gravity or a Sixpenny discovery, which is likely to be attended with important results to the navy, has recently been made by Commodore John Paulding, R.N., of Pyrmont. This naval officer, whose discovery is of the greatest, no doubt that the centre of gravity of a ship was the seat of rotation, on hitherto established, and that this was the cause of so many ships capsizing in storms. He accordingly proceeded to examine the truth of his doubts by experiment, and, as he tells us, with the best success. Covering, cannot fail to render the science of shipbuilding more comprehensive and demonstrative, and lead to the correction of other errors in the theory equally worthy of consideration! The axis of rotation has been fixed, by Capt. Pearce's experiment, at some distance above the gravity of the ship, and in the point which is known by the name of the centre, and we understand he considers the complexity of the theory, and not having considered the subject in a sufficiently practical shape, to have led authors into the error of confounding the centre of gravity of the ship with the axis of rotation; and that has led to the error of supposing the lateral effort of the water, or resistance to leeway, to produce effects contrary to truth, and from which proceeds the present imperfect system of meeting. In fact, the discovery of the true axis of rotation will be a complete key to the improvement of naval architecture, as all the forces, which are so constantly and variously acting, are counted by the distances from the axis of rotation to the points where they are applied.—*London Paper.*

A great was meeting how sometimes the most trivial and unforeseen accident overturns an author's hopes. A thing could be, once happened to me which was enough to make a man for ever over taking a pen in hand. I had a tragedy—Garrick performed in it—I must confess the principal incident was a little similar to Lear's abdication of the throne in favor of his daughters. Mine were two daughters, and the king—after giving them a lesson fraught with legislative advantages that might have done honor to Solon or Lycurgus—finished his harangue by saying, "and now I divide the crown between you." Sir, a malicious scoundrel pressing over the spikes of the orchestra, and staring Garrick in the face, cried out, "Ah, that's just half a crown a piece." Sir, an incessant laugh immediately prevailed, and it had been to have saved your soul, another syllable could not be heard.

HEAT BY FRICTION.

A machine has been presented to warm large public edifices by friction. We have seen it in operation in this town. The machinery which generates the heat consists of a pair of horizontal circular plates of cast iron, enclosed in a brick oven, about four feet in diameter, and weighing 1600 pounds. They operate upon each other precisely like a pair of mill-stones, with this exception, the upper one is stationary, and the lower one revolves. The speed is eighty evolutions in a minute, and the velocity is sufficient in two hours to raise the thermometer in the oven in which they are enclosed, to 500 degree. The size of the plates, their thickness, and the velocity with which they revolve, are considerations which the size of the building to be heated must regulate.—From the top of the brick enclosure or oven a funnel is projected, and from this the heat can be thrown off, as through ordinary furnaces, to any part of the building. We saw the machinery put in operation when cold, and in fifteen minutes, the heat from the mouth of the funnel in an upper story was almost too much for the naked hand to bear. There is yet much scepticism as to its final success, but we can see no reason for it ourselves. It has been thought the iron plates will soon wear out, but it is ascertained by experiments, that these smooth, hard surfaces will abstract from each other but very little. The machine is exceedingly simple itself, can be put and kept in operation by a hand passed round a shaft inserted in the lower cylinder, and without danger or attendance, kept in operation day and night, with the aid of a water wheel.—*Northampton Courier*

In the year 1766, Mr. Bartholomew composed his first Italian serious opera, entitled Paliquala, which he presented at the Opera House, and it was received with uncommon success and applause. Garrick, hearing of his success, paid him a visit, unasked and unexpected, one morning, and asked him if he could set English. He replied, he thought he could. Garrick called for pen and paper, wrote the words of a song to be introduced in "The Country Girl, and to be sung by Dodd, in the character of Sparkish. While the Reverius was writing the words, Bartholomew, looking over his shoulder, *set the song!* Garrick gave him the song, and said, "There, my friend, there is my song." Bartholomew instantly replied, "Then, sir, there is the music for it."

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.

By an Edinburgh Physician.

A very common practice in eating such fruit as cherries is to swallow the stones, with the vague notion that they promote digestion. No error can be more fatally absurd. Many cases have occurred where such practices have been the cause of death, and that of a very excruciating nature. One instance is on record of a lady who died in great agony after years of suffering, and the cause was found to be several large balls found in the intestines, accumulated around clusters of cherry stones. Some berries are also often swallowed with the idea that they prevent any bad effects from the fruit. On the contrary, they are the most indigestible substance that can be swallowed, and pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and not unfrequently inflammation in the bowels.

Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only of one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetable. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its utter absurdity. What dinner sets easier on the stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse of a cut of cold or turbot followed by a beefsteak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, *if one do not eat too much*—here the error lies.

It is a practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the seaside, to sit on the cold rocks till they cool before going into the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water if over-fatigued, and after the profuse and long-continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while warm, strong and vigorous, and exercise with the full drops of perspiration on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath, and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a bizarre fancy of rendering infants and farther advanced children hardy and strong by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will and often does kill three children out of every five. Infants always thrive best with moderate warmth and a milk warm bath. The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so slight clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold—warm materials, loose and wide-made clothing, and exercise, are all indispensable for the health of little ones. But above all things, their heads should be kept cool, and generally uncovered.

Many people so hard early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish, and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as active do wish exercise of the food that others absolutely require, so five hours' sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in the twenty four; and therefore true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they blame all who sleep longer. No man should be ashamed for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food and the fancies have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in most climates such as ours. Without salt, the body becomes infected with innumerable worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infected with these animals. A punishment existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some, of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more ridiculous.

The Whale Fishery.

The North American Review for Jan 1834, contains a very interesting and valuable article upon the subject. From this article we glean the following facts. The Bascayans were the first Europeans who systematically and extensively engaged in the whaling business. The same kind of instruments that were employed by them in the 15th century are still used, and the same methods of capture. The first voyage made for the sole purpose of Whale Fishing, by the English was about the year 1610. They were however, soon obliged to renounce the business, for want of success, and for more than an hundred years they hardly succeeded in a single whale ship, while their rivals, the Dutch and Hamburghers, annually, down to 1778, were employing a fleet of more than 200 vessels.

The English, after a series of years, again become competitors, and altogether, the number of whale ships, including those employed in the sperm whale fishery of the Pacific and other Oceans, from New-Holland, and from the British possessions in North America, is estimated at about 230 sail.

A species of whale, called by the Greenlanders, the Rasorback, has been known to measure 105 feet in length. This is the largest of the whale tribe.

It yields comparatively but little oil. It is seldom seen and more rarely attacked. The right, or common whale is the exclusive object of the Greenland Fishery. This species is found principally in the Greenland seas and on the Banks of Brazil. The products of this whale are the common whale oil and whale bone. The larger quantity of oil ever obtained from the right whale is about 100 barrels, according to report. Sometimes however, but previous to the revolutionary war, a sloop from New Bedford captured one in the Straits of Bellisle which produced 110 barrels of oil. When finding he swims with his mouth wide open, occasionally skimming the lower lip to capture one of the whole tribe, the harpooner is employed in the fore part of the boat, and the lances are in the after part. In the year 1788, a Spanish whaler, with a crew of 60 men, was taken by the Dutch off the coast of Lima, and brought into port. The Spaniards had killed 1500 whales in the preceding year, and had taken 1000 barrels of oil, and 1000 pounds of whalebone. The Dutch had killed 1500 whales, and had taken 1000 barrels of oil, and 1000 pounds of whalebone. The Spaniards had killed 1500 whales